

ON A NEW SPECIES OF *HETEROGAMUS* WESMAEL (INSECTA:
HYMENOPTERA : BRACONIDAE) FROM INDIA¹

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(With three text-figures)

Key words: Hymenoptera, Braconidae, *Heterogamus* sp. nov.

Heterogamus rugosus sp. nov. is illustrated and described.

INTRODUCTION

Wesmael (1838) erected the genus *Heterogamus* (Subfamily: Rogadinae), with *Aleiodes* (*Heterogamus*) *crypticornis* Wesmael as type species.

Only ten species of the genus *Heterogamus* are known worldwide (Shenefelt 1975), and only one species, *Heterogamus percurrens* (Lyle) = *Rhogas* (*Heterogamus*) *percurrens* Lyle (1921) is known from India.

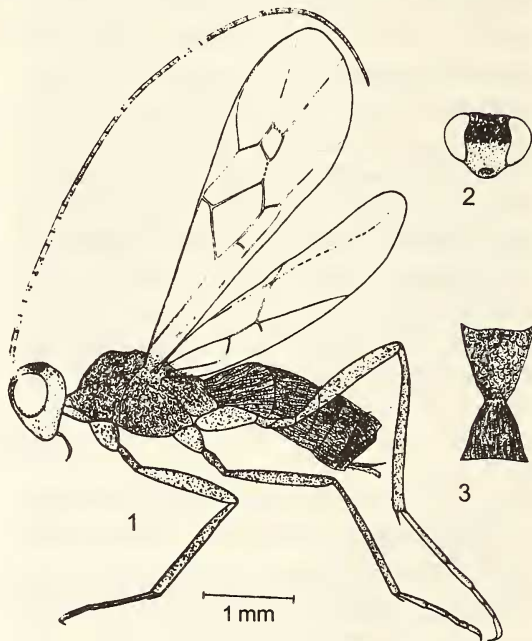
A new species is described from material collected in Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India.

The new taxon has been compared with the known Indian species, *Heterogamus percurrens* Lyle.

Types are deposited in the Entomological collection of Department of Zoology, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

Heterogamus rugosus sp. nov.
(Figs 1-3)

FEMALE: Length 4.4 mm (Fig.1). Head (Fig. 2) transverse, 1.6 x as wide as long; vertex shiny, rugosely, closely punctate, with pubescence; the distance between median ocellus and eye 0.5 x the interorbital distance; frons



Figs 1-3: *Heterogamus rugosus* sp. nov. female
1. Lateral view, 2. Head viewed from front,
3. Propodeum and first abdominal tergite

weakly rugose, closely punctate, with pubescence; face as wide as long, closely, shallowly punctate, with pubescence, slightly convex, medially elevated; clypeus small, convex, closely punctate, pubescent, as wide as long; antenna 2 + 42 segmented; scape 1.7 x as long as wide, closely punctate, with pubescence; pedicel as long as wide, finely, weakly punctate, with pubescence; antennal joint 1.6 x as long as wide; terminal segment conical, 1.6 x as long as wide; penultimate segment as long as terminal

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segment; malar space 2 x basal width of mandible, closely punctate, with pubescence; mandible unidentate, as long as own basal width; occipital carina present; temple as wide as length of the mandible, closely, shallowly punctate, pubescent; eye bare, 2.6 x as long as wide.

Thorax: 2.6 x as long as wide; pronotum rugosely, closely punctate, pubescent; mesoscutum shiny, rugosely, densely punctate, with pubescence; middle lobe without any groove; notauli not prominent; metanotum weakly rugose; scutellum densely punctate, with pubescence, convex; mesopleurum shiny, rugosely, densely punctate, pubescent; mesopleural furrow distinct, extending 0.6 x the length of mesopleurum; dorsal half of metapleurum rugosely, closely punctate, with pubescence, and ventral half closely punctate, with pubescence; propodeum (Fig. 3) rugosely, densely punctate, pubescent, weakly carinated. Hindleg coxa 2 x as long as wide, densely punctate, pubescent; trochanters I + II, 2.5 x as long as wide, closely punctate, pubescent; femur 5.6 x as long as wide, densely punctate, pubescent; tibia 1.3 x as long as femur, finely punctate, pubescent; tibial spur as long as width of tibia; tarsus 5-segmented, finely punctate, pubescent; basitarsus 0.4 x length of tibia. Forewing 4.2 x as long as broad; stigma 5.8 x as long as wide; metacarpus 1.3 x as long as stigma; second abscissa of radius 1.1 x as long as first abscissa; third abscissa of radius 4 x as long as first abscissa; three cubital cells present; second cubital cell with four unequal sides; cubitus 2.4 x as long as stigma, sclerotized throughout its length; medius 0.7 x as long as costa; basal 0.4 x length of medius; nervulus slightly inclivous, distad, 0.7 x the width of stigma; anal cell 22.5 x as long as wide; hind wing 5.3 x as long as broad; nervellus reclivous, basad, 0.3 x as long as submediella; basella 0.4 x as long as mediella, sclerotized; cubitella 0.9 x as long as mediella; subcostella 1.3 x as long as mediella;

metacarpella as long as subcostella; post nervellus 0.3 x as long as nervellus, opposite.

Abdomen: Spindle shaped, 3.5 x as long as wide, without median keel; first tergite 1.1 x as long as wide, apically, strigosely, closely punctate, pubescent on dorsolateral side, mid-dorsally coriaceous, closely punctate, pubescent; third tergite 0.7 x its own width, strigosely densely punctate, with pubescence; fourth tergite as long as wide at base, strigose, densely punctate, pubescent on mid-dorsal side, closely punctate, pubescent on dorsolateral side; fifth tergite strigose, densely punctate, pubescent; ovipositor 1.4 x as long as width of coxa; ovipositor sheath as long as ovipositor, pubescent.

Yellowish-brown. Tip of mandibles brownish-black; veins, basal 0.6 of first tergite, mid-dorsolateral area of second tergite, mid-dorsal area of third and fourth tergites dark brown; ovipositor sheath blackish.

Male: Unknown.

Host: Unknown.

Holotype: Female: INDIA: Maharashtra: Ahmednagar, 15.viii.1989, Malaise trap, coll. S.M. Kurhade; antenna, wings and legs mounted on slides and labelled as above.

Paratypes: 22 females, data same as holotype except 10 females collected on 29.viii.1989

DISCUSSION

The new species *Heterogamus rugosus* superficially resembles the only known species of the Indo-Australian region from India, namely *Heterogamus percurrens* Lyle (1921). The new taxon differs in having (i) mesoscutum shiny, rugosely, densely punctate (in *H. percurrens* mesonotum with a broad, longitudinal, faintly infuscated band inside each notaulus, and two narrow short ones on the mid lobe anteriorly), (ii) metanotum weakly rugose (in *H. percurrens* metanotum smooth), (iii) antennal joint 1.6 x

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as long as wide (in *H. percurrans* about one third longer than broad), (iv) propodeum rugosely, densely punctate, pubescent, weakly carinated (in *H. percurrans* irregularly rugulose, with a median keel not percurrent), (v) stigma 5.8 x as long as wide, (vi) abdomen without median keel (in *H. percurrans* abdomen with the median keel), (vii) tergites 1-4 strigosely punctate and (viii) body length 4.4 mm (in *H. percurrans* body length just over 5 mm).

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* Original not referred.

